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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 54

NUMBER 1

Foot and Mouth Disease in Mexico Will Cut Off Importation Into U. S. of
About 450,000 Head of Cattle Annually (Page 7)

Third Quarter Production of Manufactured Dairy Products in Chief Producing
Countries Down, Owing to Smaller U. S., Canadian Output (Page 9)

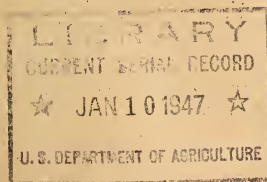
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

JANUARY 6, 1947



Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

Britain's Minister of Agriculture recently introduced a major comprehensive farm-policy bill providing for continuance of the present system of guaranteed prices and assured market for farm products. Among other provisions the bill would establish technical advisory services on a permanent basis, and assist tenants and farm workers to become landowners. Also proposed was an agricultural land commission to develop land acquired by the Government through voluntary negotiation or dispossession where private development and operation would be uneconomic.

There is little possibility of a famine in South India during 1947, in the opinion of experienced agriculturalists and statisticians. Although some rice imports will continue to be needed wheat and corn from the United States is not expected to be required.

The Finnish Cabinet recently abolished control of sale of live pigs, mutton, goat meat, goat and sheepskins, and horse meat effective January 1 and pork March 1, 1947, to compensate farmers for wage adjustments made in the spring of 1946. On February 1 milk prices are to be increased 1 mark per kilogram (0.34¢ p.lb.) In addition a fund 1 billion marks (1 mark- 0.00743¢) will be set up from public funds to reduced the cost to farmers of fertilizer and fodder. These measures are offered as alternatives to a previous agreement to release farm products for free sale after obligatory deliveries had been made.

The Governments of India and Ceylon will discontinue the Tea Block Purchase Scheme beginning January 1. Under this scheme since July 1942 the Tea Controller in both countries purchased the entire tea surplus on behalf of the British Ministry of Food for subsequent allocation to consuming countries by the International Emergency Food Council (formerly Combined Food Board). Tea in India and Ceylon will now be sold through regular commercial channels.

The Dominican Republic's contract with Chocolatera Sanchez, an American company was approved officially on December 16. The concession runs for 20 years and provides that the concessionaire will invest 1 million dollars within 2 years and will process in the Republic a minimum of 20,000 tons of cocoa annually.

January 1947 food ration cards for the Soviet Union remain unchanged, with the exception of allotments for unemployed dependents (with no acceptable excuse for not working) who will receive only salt and matches on their ration card. Previous cards for this category permitted purchase of cereals, sugar, and candy.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

ARGENTINE SMALL-GRAIN
PRODUCTION RISES

First official estimates of the 1946 production of small grains and rye in Argentina show substantial increases over the 1945 harvest, with record and near-record crops indicated for barley and rye. Reports indicate, however, that recent excessive rains in some areas may have reduced the quality of the grain somewhat.

ARGENTINA: Estimated production of barley, oats, and rye,
1946 with comparisons

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Barley	22,586	26,308	38,378	59,708
Oats	50,182	75,694	54,881	62,280
Rye	9,771	7,456	11,535	19,774

Compiled from official sources.

The indicated production of barley is the largest on record, exceeding the previous high (1945) by over 21 million bushels. Estimated production of rye is also at a near-record level in 1946, being exceeded only by the crop of 22 million bushels harvested in 1943. The large acreages planted to both barley and rye in 1946 were attributed, in part, to a shift from wheat caused by unfavorable weather conditions at wheat-seeding time. In general, the seeding period for both of these crops is later than that for wheat.

The acreage planted to oats was below earlier expectations, but yields per planted acre were well above the average for recent years. As a result, the oats harvest was 13 percent above that of a year ago and exceed the 1935-39 average production by about 12 million bushels.

CUBAN RICE SUPPLIES
STILL AT LOW LEVEL

Despite an increase in rice imports, the result of larger shipments from the United States since November 18, when ceiling prices were fixed, Cuban rice imports from August to December 20 of the current marketing year were 70 million pounds less than for the same period in 1945. Imports, both from the United States and Ecuador, dropped during this period from 60 to 65 percent of those in 1945. Rice arrivals into Cuba during the first 3 weeks of December totalled 42 million pounds, compared with 33 million during the corresponding period a year ago.

As a result of the reduced quantity of rice imported from the 1946 crops of other countries, Cuba's rice supplies remain at an extremely low level. Stocks are practically nonexistent, and imports, together with the domestic crop, are barely sufficient to maintain requirements.

CUBA: Rice arrivals, August-November
1946, with comparisons

Country or area	Average		August-July		August-November	
	1932-36:	1937-41:	1944-45:	1945-46:	1945 :	1946
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Orient	333	201	0	0	0	0
United States	19	232	339	330	104	47
Ecuador	0	1	70	56	26	16
Chile	0	0	9	13	6	1
Colombia	0	0	0	12	0	2
Others	27	1	0	11	2	4
Total	379	435	418	422	138	70
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from preliminary figures of ships' manifests, except for calendar years 1932-41, which are official.

INDIAN RICE ACREAGE
SHOWS INCREASE

The first all-India official rice acreage forecast places the 1946-47 area at 73,712,000 acres, compared with 73,626,000 acres in 1945-46. This estimate indicates that a near-record, if not a record, rice acreage was planted in India this year. The area is slightly larger than the wartime high of last year and 7,900,000 acres more than the prewar (1937-38 to 1941-42) average. The crop is reported fairly good. The final (third) official estimate for rice acreage, usually released in February, runs from 6 to 8 million acres larger than the first estimate, which does not include the total acreage planted.

JAPANESE RICE CROP
REVISED UPWARD

The 1946 Japanese rice crop amounted to 558 million bushels (20.2 billion pounds brown rice), according to the latest official estimate. The harvest was practically completed on December 1.

This is a larger crop than estimated earlier in the season, and compares with the unofficial estimate of 457 billion bushels (16.5 billion pounds) last year and with 596 million bushels (21.6 billion pounds) for the prewar (1935-39) average. The crop this year is equal to 80 percent of Japan's prewar utilization.

FATS AND OILSCANADA PLANS OILSEED
ACREAGE EXPANSION

Canada's 1947 agricultural program, as planned by the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December, calls for an expansion in oilseed acreages. Flaxseed acreage was not decided upon but the objective is for a production of 10 to 15 million bushels, most of which will be grown in the Prairie Provinces. If an acreage increase is to be secured next season in line with the desired production, additional government support in the form of price inducements will be required. Delegates from the Prairie Provinces urged that definite information concerning any kind of assistance to flaxseed producers should be made known in advance of the planting season and if possible by March 15.

Goals for soybeans, rapeseed, and sunflower seed are 60,000, 26,500, and 28,000 acres, respectively. The soybean goal, which represents a 22-percent increase over the 1946 objective, is slightly larger than the actual planted acreage for last season. Rapeseed acreage in 1946 was larger but sunflower seed smaller than recommended by the Dominion Provincial Conference.

FRENCH OILSEED CROP
SHARPLY ABOVE AVERAGE

Reflecting the sharp expansion in rapeseed output, French oilseed production for 1946 showed an increase of 58 percent over the 1945 crop and more than 800 percent over the 10-year (1930-39) average. The 1946 total of 160,000 short tons from 438,000 acres, compared with 100,000 tons from 551,000 acres in 1945. The rapeseed crop of 127,000 tons showed an increase of 140 and 650 percent, respectively, over last year's and the 1930-39 output. Sharp declines occurred in all other oilseed crops, particularly poppy seed, which is down 52 percent from last year's output, and sunflower seed, down 28 percent.

Of minor importance prior to 1940, vegetable-oil crops were greatly increased during the war years in an effort to offset in part the serious deficits in fats and oils resulting from the elimination of the usual imports. Rapeseed, however, seems to be the only oilseed crop with yields sufficiently high and stable to permit economical production. The crop has gained importance in some of the best wheat areas of northern France, and its production is likely to be continued, particularly as mechanical harvesting becomes more widespread.

Despite an over-all reduction in the area planted to vegetable-oil crops this year, yields generally have been satisfactory, and the oilseed harvest will furnish an important contribution to the short supplies of fats in France.

FRANCE: Oilseed acreage and production,
1946 with comparisons

Year	Rapeseed	Soybean seed	Sunflower seed	Others	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<u>Area</u>					
Average -					
1930-39	33,754	442	a/	a/	34,196
1945	283,737	54,453	65,692	147,499	551,381
1946 b/	313,617	20,971	30,000	73,031	437,619
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
<u>Production</u>					
Average -					
1930-39	16,904	179	a/	a/	17,083
1945	52,832	12,932	11,915	23,018	100,696
1946 b/	127,366	6,161	8,627	17,348	159,502

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Not available. b/ Preliminary.

TOBACCO

CANADA HAS RECORD

1946 TOBACCO CROP

Canada's 1946 tobacco production is placed at a record 134.4 million pounds from 118,388 acres, according to the most recent official estimate. This was 45 percent larger than the 1945 outturn of 92.3 million pounds from 93,145 acres. Most of the increase was in flue-cured leaf, which totaled 113.5 million pounds in 1946, compared with 75.4 million last year.

CANADA: Tobacco acreage and production by types,
1946 with comparisons

	1945	1946 a/	1945	1946 a/
	Acres	Acres	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured	77,068	95,938	75,353	113,511
Burley	9,442	14,000	10,329	11,200
Dark	1,354	2,000	1,413	2,400
Cigar	3,093	4,200	3,300	5,040
Pipe	2,188	2,250	1,950	2,205
Total	93,145	118,388	92,345	134,356

Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Canada.

a/ Subject to revision.

INDIA'S FLUE-CURED CROP SEEN SMALLER

Trade sources state that the acreage for India's 1946-47 flue-cured crop will be about 102,750 acres, from which 56 million pounds may be harvested. Last season's acreage was 113,150 acres, and production of leaf totaled 62.4 million pounds. The decrease in this year's planted area is attributed primarily to greater emphasis on food production. In addition, storms in the southern part of the country resulted in the loss of about 10,000 acres.

Heavier demand for quality cigarettes is expected to increase India's imports of flue-cured leaf in 1947. Trade sources state that the U.S.S.R. has purchased considerable quantities of low quality flue-cured leaf in India. As a result, prices for local leaf from the 1946-47 crop are expected to be higher than the average of 20 cents per pound obtained for the 1945-46 crop.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

NOVA SCOTIANS BOX PACKING APPLES

Historically a barrel-packing area, Nova Scotia is now sending apples to Canadian markets in Northwest boxes under the well-known Evangeline Brand.

The boxed apples are packed at the modern plant of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, located 4 miles west of Kentville, under the supervision of experienced personnel brought in from British Columbia and Washington State.

A new cold-storage plant, financed under a loan program of the Provincial Government, has a capacity of 150,000 boxes. This plant is reported to be the first of a series of such storages planned by the United Fruit Companies to meet the needs of the Nova Scotian apple industry.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE REPORTED IN MEXICO

The livestock disease which recently appeared in the vicinity of Vera Cruz has been diagnosed as foot-and-mouth disease by both Mexican and United States veterinarians who have made extensive field investigations. The outbreak apparently started in the State of Vera Cruz and spread to Puebla, and cases also have appeared in the vicinity of Mexico City.

In view of this development, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry has instructed its inspectors at the Mexican border to inspect no more ruminants or swine, or fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from cloven-hoof animals or swine. This temporary action has been followed by a formal order prohibiting importation from Mexico of ruminants or

swine, and places animal byproducts under certain restrictions. Such action is necessary in order to protect the United States livestock industry and the production of meat and milk in this country. Existing laws of the United States make this action mandatory and have the effect of cutting off approximately 450,000 head of stocker and feeder cattle imported by the United States per year.

Last June, as a result of two shipments of Zebu bulls from Brazil to Mexico in late 1945 and the spring of 1946, the United States, under the terms of the Mexico-United States Sanitary Treaty, called the attention of Mexican authorities to the dangers involved in such importations and when the second shipment was permitted, the movement of Mexican cattle into the United States was stopped by a border quarantine, effective June 5. After extensive field investigations by a joint party of veterinarians from Mexico and the United States which failed to reveal the presence of foot-and-mouth disease, the border quarantine was lifted October 18, 1946. From this date to December 1, there have been 58,911 head passed for entry.

The present outbreak of the disease apparently first appeared about November 1 in the district where Zebu bulls of the second shipment were placed after being held for observation on Sacrificios Island near Vera Cruz for several months. The vast expanse of the livestock-producing areas in Mexico and the lack of facilities multiply the difficulties of effectively controlling or eradicating this disease, which is one of the most contagious.

In accordance with the terms of the Mexico-United States Sanitary Treaty, the United States Department of Agriculture will continue to cooperate with Mexican authorities in dealing with this serious threat to the livestock industry of the two countries.

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS SHOW INCREASE

The September hog census in the United States Zone of Germany showed a rise of more than 16-percent over last year, reaching about 60 percent of prewar. The number of sows and gilts reported bred is the largest for that month in any year since 1936. This upward trend, which has continued throughout 1945-46, has increased the total hog numbers disproportionagely to feed supplies. When hog numbers for this area (Zone) were at 4 million head just before the outbreak of World War II, hog production was substantially supported by large imports of both feeder pigs and hog feeds, including corn.

In view of the lack of feed and the U. S. Military Government's policy against expanding hog numbers, it seems unlikely that farmers will attempt to expand hog production to prewar levels. The 1946 trend in breeding sows, therefore, is not expected to continue into 1947.

(Continued on page 13)

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY
PRODUCTS: 3d QUARTER

The output of manufactured dairy products in many important producing countries of the world increased in the third quarter of 1946, as compared with the same period last year; Total production for the principal countries, however, fell below that of the third quarter in 1945. This decline is largely attributable to the smaller output in the chief producing countries of North America--Canada and the United States--where, because of a smaller milk production, less milk was available for manufacturing purposes in this quarter than in the similar period of 1945.

In Europe, better pasture conditions generally were reflected in an improved milk production. Output of milk in Denmark was above last year's, largely because of increased feed supplies. Production in the Netherlands since liberation has improved. Sufficient quantities of coal are now available to supply dairy plants which have resumed operation, and the output of canned and dried milk has increased materially. Milk production in the United Kingdom has shown a steady upward trend throughout 1946. While fluid consumption was higher than last year's, owing to greater production, larger quantities of milk were available for manufacture.

Switzerland's milk production in this quarter continued at a low level. Pastures still suffered from the after effects of adverse weather, particularly in north-central Switzerland, the principal dairying area. Production of butter and dried milk in this quarter fell below last year's, but output of cheese and canned milk showed a small increase.

The third quarter in Australia was marked by the rise in cheese and butter output in the leading dairy State of Victoria, where conditions were especially favorable for production. The increase in output in that State offset the decline in other important dairying States resulting from dry weather. Production of both butter and cheese for all Australia in the third quarter of this year showed an increase over a year ago.

In the United States and Canada milk production in the third quarter continued below the 1945 levels, owing largely to the culling of herds. With the exception of an increased dried-milk output in Canada, the production of dairy products in both the United States and Canada declined in this quarter.

Butter production in several of the more important butter-producing countries in the third quarter of 1946 showed an improvement over last year, that of the United Kingdom being the most marked. Output in that country in the July-September period of 1946 increased 48 percent over the corresponding 3 months of 1945. Other countries in which third quarter production in 1946 showed an increase were the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, and Denmark. Total production, however, for this period is only about 73 percent of 1945, because of smaller output in Canada and the United States, where third quarter production in 1946 was 90 percent and 91 percent, respectively, of the same period last year.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,
3d quarter 1946, with comparisons

Foreign Crops and Markets										Vol. 54, No. 1	
Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1945		1945		1946		1946		Third quarter 1946	
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	3d quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2d quarter	3d quarter			
Butter a/											
United States											
Germany											
Australia											
Denmark											
New Zealand - total											
Export gradings											
Canada											
Netherlands											
Sweden											
Eire											
Argentina											
Switzerland											
Finland											
Belgium											
United Kingdom											
Union of South Africa:											
Cheese j/											
United States											
Italy k/											
Netherlands											
New Zealand - total											
Export gradings											
Canada											
Switzerland											
United Kingdom l/											
Sweden											
Denmark											
Argentina											
Australia											
Union of South Africa:											

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,
3d quarter 1946, with comparisons (Cont'd.)

Country and product	Average 1934-38	1945				1946				Third quarter 1946	
		Total 1945	3d quarter	4th quarter	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	3d quarter	1945 pounds
Canned milk											
United States ^{m/}	2,469,535	5,087,826	1,431,516	813,642	886,675	1,751,990	1,273,245	89			
United Kingdom	378,560	194,522	31,898	13,977	28,762	b/ 93,274	30,016	94			
Netherlands	304,896	--	--	--	1,409	13	19,546	--			
Canada ^{m/}	92,377	237,645	74,692	40,065	b/ 35,152	83,093	72,954	98			
Denmark ^{k/}	40,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Australia	a/ 38,867	b/ 99,227	b/ 20,076	41,758	25,731	20,597	--	--			
Cuba	n/ 32,564	24,165	9,492	8,243	4,248	5,230	--	--			
Argentina	--	7,684	1,074	2,932	2,491	2,158	--	--			
Switzerland	14,198	11,897	4,810	1,095	1,413	5,889	--	--			
New Zealand	n/ 11,273	20,669	2,802	9,311	7,050	2,331	--	--			
Dried milk ^{o/}											
United States	n/ 203,555	861,628	220,894	124,647	172,030	315,240	213,720	97			
Netherlands	56,438	g/ 59,582	2,705	1,646	b/ 85	b/ 11,283	17,401	--			
United Kingdom	33,600	b/ 48,110	b/ 13,439	1,702	7,169	25,894	21,235	158			
Canada	p/ 17,429	b/ 28,297	b/ 5,351	7,484	7,517	19,328	17,680	115			
New Zealand	a/ 16,971	b/ 47,286	b/ 5,816	9,660	7,845	2,894	--	--			
Australia	q/ 5,500	11,150	1,165	18,515	10,550	10,516	--	--			
Argentina	2,381	1,738	564	3,581	3,876	2,708	--	--			
Belgium	2,205	7,007	2,083	303	b/ 74	1,167	--	--			
Switzerland	--	--	--	1,232	1,098	2,214	1,904	91			
Denmark	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compiled from official sources.

a/ Creamery butter. b/ Revised. c/ Total production of all butter is estimated at 880 million pounds in 1945.
d/ Production year beginning July 1. e/ Production year beginning April 1. f/ Marketing year beginning August 1.
g/ Not available. h/ Estimated. i/ These figures represent controlled production of butter. j/ Factory cheese.
k/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from milk of sheep and goats. l/ Includes farm cheese. m/ Both bulk
and case goods. n/ Less than a 5-year average. o/ Total dried-whole milk and dried-skim milk for human consumption.
p/ For 1938 only. q/ Quantity small.

Cheese production in most countries in the third quarter of 1946 fell below that for the similar period in 1945. In the United States, production was 98 percent of last year, showing the smallest decline of any dairy product manufactured in that country. Production of American cheese in this period dropped below that of a year ago, while that of other varieties made from whole milk showed substantial increases over last year's. The greatest decrease in cheese production occurred in Canada, where output was only 77 percent of last year. Switzerland and Australia were the only important cheese-producing countries in which an improvement in output was shown, production in the former being 106 percent, and in the latter, 116 percent of a year ago. Total production for the third quarter of 1946 was only 82 percent of the corresponding period of 1945.

Canned-milk production continued to decline in the third quarter of 1946. Except for the resumption of output in the Netherlands, only small increases in the output of this commodity occurred during this period--in Switzerland, where production was up 3 percent over last year's, and in Cuba, where it was 5 percent larger. Total canned-milk production in this quarter was about 90 percent of the third quarter last year.

Dried-milk production, which was fairly well maintained in the major producing countries, showed the smallest decrease in the third quarter of any dairy product. In the United Kingdom, the output was 58 percent above last year's, and in Canada, the only other country showing an increase, production was up 15 percent. Over-all production in this quarter was 93 percent of the same quarter a year ago.

Current Conditions Abroad: Sydney. The present outlook for increased production in Australia is not very satisfactory. While conditions are particularly favorable for production in Victoria, any increase in output in that State will hardly offset the reduced production in the other dairy States, where adverse weather and poor stock are expected to retard production.

Prepared by Floyd E. Davis and Regina Murray, based largely upon reports from Foreign Service officers in countries included in summary.

GUATEMALA ENCOURAGES PROCESSED MILK IMPORTS

Effective December 19, 1946, customs duties were lifted on importation of powdered milk and cream, both mixed and unmixed with other substances, evaporated and condensed milk and cream, and milk and cream in unspecified forms (except fresh, pasteurized, or sterilized milk and cream), according to a decree passed by Guatemalan Congress and approved by the Executive.

The decree also provides that importers and distributors of milk together will be limited to a joint profit of 10 percent. The announced purpose of the action is to supplement domestic production of certified milk to satisfy the urgent needs of the poorer classes of the country.

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS

(Continued from page 8)

GERMANY: Hog numbers in United States Zone,
September 1946, with comparisons

Classification	Average: 1936-38	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Suckling pigs under: 8 weeks	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
	951	1,003	786	660	538	557	587	338	557
Young pigs, 8 weeks: to 6 months									
	1,914	1,973	1,652	1,426	1,168	1,104	1,194	783	939
Sows for breeding,	289	310	251	227	195	255	249	218	322
Total sows bred	145	158	123	107	84	132	114	115	164
Boars	13	12	11	11	10	11	12	13	18
Slaughter hogs, 6 months and over	961	975	1,046	1,069	992	980	1,086	800	668
Total	4,128	4,273	3,746	3,393	2,903	2,907	3,128	2,152	2,504

Compiled from official sources.

MISCELLANEOUSCUBA'S CACAO CROP
SHOWS RISE

The 1946-47 Cuban cacao crop is forecast at 5.5 million pounds, or about 10 percent larger than the preceding crop, according to reports from the American Embassy in Havana. Higher cacao prices have encouraged growers to cultivate their plantations. This practice, coupled with a favorable growing season, is responsible in large part for this year's increased yields. A small number of new plantings also are coming into bearing during the present crop year (October 1, 1946, to September 30, 1947).

Cuban cacao consumption during 1947 is expected to equal or slightly exceed domestic production. During 1945 and 1946, imports into Cuba of chocolate, cacao powder, and other cacao products were much larger than the prewar (1935-39) average. At the present time, exports of Cuban cacao are prohibited, but during the last 2 years about 700,000 pounds of raw cacao have been imported annually into the free port of Matanzas, where it has been processed and re-exported, principally to the United States. The Dominican Republic has supplied most of the raw cacao imported. The practice of processing foreign cacao at Matanzas for export probably will continue during 1947.

High prices for Cuban-grown cacao have been maintained by tariffs on imports. Prices for cacao beans have risen from an average of \$8 per quintal of 101 pounds in 1941 to \$17 in 1943 and \$25 in December 1946. It is not expected that prices will deviate much from this level during the next few months.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERSWEEKLY COTTON PRICES
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths and qualities in specific markets ^{a/}

Market location, kind, and quality	: : Price in: Equivalent: Price in : Equivalent					
	Date	: foreign	: U.S. cents	: foreign	: U.S. cents	
	1946	: currency	: per pound	: currency	: per pound	
				b/	b/	
Alexandria	:	:	:	:	:	
Ashmouni, Good	:12-26:	44.50:	37.12 :	44.75:	37.32	
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	:12-26:	41.00:	34.20 :	41.25:	34.40	
Giza 7, Good	:12-26:	43.50:	36.28 :	43.75:	36.49	
Karnak, Good	:12-26:	43.00:	35.87 :	43.00:	35.66	
Karnak, F.G.F.	:12-26:	41.00:	34.20 :	41.00:	34.20	
Bombay	:	:	:	:	:	
Jarila, fine	:12-26:	448.00:	17.23 :	452.00:	17.38	
Broach, fine	:12-26:	546.00:	21.00 :	550.00:	21.15	
Sind American, fine	:12-26:	580.00:	22.31 :	592.00:	22.77	
Punjab " , 289-F, fine	:12-26:	635.00:	24.42 :	632.00:	24.30	
Kampala, East African	:12-26:	850.00:	32.69 :	850.00:	32.69	
Buenos Aires	:	:	:	:	:	
Type B	:12-28:	2110.00:	28.50 :	2110.00:	28.50	
Lima	:	:	:	:	:	
Tanguis, Type 5	:12-28:	158.00:	23.97 :	160.00:	24.27	
Pima, Type 1	:12-28:	185.00:	28.07 :	185.00:	28.07	
Recife	:	:	:	:	:	
Mata, Type 5	:12-27:	125.00:	20.43 :	125.00:	20.43	
Sertao, Type 5	:12-27:	125.00:	20.43 :	125.00:	20.43	
Sao Paulo	:	:	:	:	:	
Sao Paulo, Type 5	:12-27:	155.50:	25.42 :	154.50:	25.25	
Torreon	:	:	:	:	:	
Middling, 15/16"	:12-27:	146.25:	29.69 :	146.25:	29.68	

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

a/ For native units of weight and currency, see previous issues of Foreign Crops and Markets

b/ Prices a week earlier.

